में अपनाया गया है, इसलिये और विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार की प्रति-गारन्टी न देने का निर्णय लिया गया था ।

(ङ) और (च) सरकार द्वारा, भारत सरकार की प्रति-गारन्टी के सम्बन्ध में विकल्पों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, उनमें स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादकों (आईपीपी एस) द्वारा उच्च वोल्टता उपभोक्ताओं को सीधे ही विद्युत की आपूर्ति करना, एसक्रो खाता खोला जाना जिसमें उपभोक्ताओं की सुनिश्चित देय राशि के स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादकों को भुगतान की प्राथमिकता का प्रावधान होता है, विद्युत उत्पादन को वितरण से, स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादकों को पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन से जोड़ना, विश्व बैंक गारन्टी तथा अन्य विकल्प शामिल हैं ।

Losses of State Electricity Boards

323. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative losses of State Electricity Boards at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the estimated loss at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the factors responsible for losses of State Electricity Boards;

(c) whether the power sector is heading towards a major crisis requiring urgent attention by Government; and

(d) if so, strategy devised by Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) The cumulative losses of the 17 State Electricity Boards (SEBs), functioning in the country, were Rs. 3351.23 crores after taking into account RE subsidy as provided in the accounts, at the end of the 7th Five Year Plan (1989-90). The estimated losses during the first three years of the 8th Five Year Plan, as per planning Commission after taking into accounts the RE subsidy as provided in the accounts are as under:—

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1992-93 . . .	2435.18
1993-94 . .	2961.65
1994-95 . . .	3850.44

(b) The major reasons for the losses of SEBs include un-scientific power tariff structure including that for agricultural sector, non-payment of RE subsidy to SEBs by the State Governments, non-conversion of loan into equity, low level of PLF, high T&D losses, high fuel consumption in thermal power stations etc.

(c) The shortage between requirement and availability of power during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (upto January, 1995) was as under:—

Year	Shortage	Percentage
1992-93 . .	25442 MU	— 8.3
1993-94 . .	23758 MU	— 7.3
1994-95 . . (upto Jan. '95)	20597 MU	— 7.1

(d) The various short-term and long-term measures taken to improve the availability of power in the country are as under:—

Short-term Measures:

(a) Inter-State and Inter-Regional exchange of power.

(b) Renovation and Modernisation Programme.

(c) Implementation of Short-gestation projects.

(d) Supply of adequate quantity & quality of Coal.

Long-term Measures:

(a) Promoting private sector investment in power sector.

(b) Higher emphasis on exploitation of hydro potential with an aim to reduce peak shortage.

(c) Transport of coal by ships for coastal power station and use of self-unloading ships.

(d) Coal benefication plants for new coal mines.

(e) Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System for reducing losses and improving reliability.

(f) Energy Conservation and cogeneration.

Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project

324. SHRI M. A. BABY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given clearance to the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the mode of funding for the project; and

(c) what would be power distribution formulate among the various Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) The Public Investment Board has cleared the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project on 12th January, 1995 and final clearance is expected shortly.

(b) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to finance the project from its internal resources, market and external commercial borrowings. Simultaneously, the project has been posed to the World Bank for part-financing under the time-slice loan.

(c) Under the Power Purchase Agreement signed between NTPC and Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB), full allocation of power from the project is proposed to be made to KSEB.

Power Generation

325. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of increase in power production during the current year in comparison to that of last year;

(b) to what extent, the requirement of power in the country will be fulfilled by increase in production; and

(c) the steps being taken to bridge the gap betwen the demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Details of energy generation during April, 1994—January, 1995 as compared to April, 1993—January, 1994 is given in table below:—

Energy Generation (Million Units)

Type of Generation	April 1994-January, 1995	April, 1993-January, 1994	% increase/decrease
Thermal . . .	213903	201751	(+)6.0
N clear . . .	4527	4705	(−)3.8
Hydro	70746	60151	(+)17.6
TOTAL: . . .	289176	266607	(+)8.5